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WORLD SLUMP LAID TO SELFISH NATIONS

Italian Commissioner-General
Points to Plans for Trade
Barriers in U. S.

MESSAGE FROM HARDING
Foreign Press Correspondents
at Annual Dinner Have
Notable Guests.

The nations of the world are not taking a large viewpoint in facing the problem of reconstruction, but are inclined to think "along very selfish lines," the Italian Commissioner-General, Francesco Quattrone, declared in an address last night at the fifth anniversary dinner of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in the Hotel Brevoort. Many nations, he observed, are building strong barriers against everybody else to the actual needs of this country," he added.

"The United States in particular is giving this example," he said. "On the one hand, protective tariffs are sought; while on the other, means of production are greatly increased out of proportion to the actual needs of this country," he added.

Neither high tariffs nor a surplus of the world's gold supply, he declared, is conducive to a needed restoration of trade.

In 1914, prior to the war, the United States had normal producing and manufacturing facilities to meet the needs of the 101,000,000 population plus 5 per cent. for foreign business. The facilities at that time were meeting the needs of 106,000,000 people. From 1914 to 1921 the facilities of the United States were expanded to 175 per cent. of the 1914 facilities. This would meet the needs of about 180,000,000 people. Those facilities exist to-day and they can take care and are taking care of the national domestic needs by working on a seven months basis. In a word, this country's producing facilities can do its 1914 business in six or seven months."

The Commissioner-General showed that in 1914 there were 42,514,000 gross tons of steel and iron steam tonnage owned by the principal Powers, and in 1921, with all allowance for war losses, there were 34,217,000 gross tons owned, of which the United States owned 12,314,000 gross tons. In 1914 the United States owned 1,337,000 gross tons, he said.

Reconstruction in Italy, he continued, has made an auspicious beginning. The budgetary deficit has been decreased from the 29,000,000,000 lire where it stood in 1919 to an estimate of 5,000,000,000 in 1922 and 2,000,000,000 less in 1923. It is hoped the deficit will be balanced in 1924. Military expenses since 1918 have been reduced 82 per cent. and the army has been cut to 230,000, "with a further reduction certain to take place in the future."

A letter from President Harding in reply to a message of appreciation for the reception of the foreign press representatives during the Washington conference was read and warmly received.

Others who spoke were John Barrett, M. Gaston Liebert, French Consul General; H. Gloster Armstrong, the British Consul General; Lieut.-Col. Charles Repington, Z. L. Chang, Consul General for China; former Ambassador James W. Gray, Jr.; Cunliffe Owen and Police Commissioner Enright.

Among the guests were Sir Joseph Duveen, Tennyson Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson Scott, Luigi Barzini and Mr. and Mrs. Giovanni Martinelli.

FOUR MAIL POUCHES STOLEN.

KANKAKE, Ill., March 2.—Four registered mail pouches, each filled to capacity and believed to contain only registered mail, were stolen from the Illinois Central baggage room early today.

BRONX BABIES LEAD NATION IN CITY HEALTH RECORDS

Death Rate Under One Year of Age Is Only 63.1 a Thousand, While Los Angeles, Country's Leader, Registers 66.13—Manhattan Makes Poor Showing.

The Babies' Welfare Federation made public yesterday figures dealing with the infant mortality in 1921 in New York city and the nine other largest cities of the United States. The figures for New York handle the question by boroughs and show that The Bronx had the lowest infant death rate, of 53.37 babies born in that borough in 1921 only 572 died before reaching the end of the first year of life, a percentage of 63.1 for each thousand births.

The next best showing was made by Brooklyn, where 3,234 babies out of 18,572 died under one year of age, a percentage of 62.0 for each thousand. In Richmond there were 186 deaths out of 2,890 births, and in Queens 9,671 births and 612 deaths. Manhattan's showing was the worst of the five boroughs, with 36,470 births and 4,474 deaths, a death rate of 73.2 a thousand births.

Los Angeles has the lowest of the ten largest cities of the United States, with 58.1 a thousand. In that city 12,585 babies were born and 386 died under one year of age. In New York as a whole the death rate was 71.1; in Philadelphia 71.3; Boston, 71.2; Detroit, 82.6; Baltimore, 81.9; Buffalo and Pittsburgh, 83.6 a thousand births. Chicago and St. Louis are not in the birth registration area, but St. Louis had an unofficial death rate of 61.7 and Chicago of 89.6.

The report of the Lying-in Hospital, which was endowed by J. P. Morgan twenty years ago as a maternity hospital for the poor people of the East Side, showed that 5,056 babies have passed through the institution within the last year. The hospital also has completed a survey showing that of 10,000 mothers cared for 1,211 have six or more living children.

WIFE, ALONE, FOUND STARVING IN HOME

Deserted by Family. Woman,
Ill and Cold, Lies in Bed
in Fur Coat.

All week long the tenants of 185 Pearl street, Brooklyn, brushed past the door of Mrs. Mary Mason's apartment on the ground floor ignorant of the fact that she lay in bed, weak, cold and without food or money.

A window tap attracted Mrs. Mary Hayes, the janitress, as she stood on the stoop yesterday morning. Through the curtain she saw Mrs. Mason, haggard and apparently feeble, who motioned to Mrs. Hayes to go inside.

The janitress found the three room apartment neat but gloomily cold. No food was to be seen. Mrs. Mason, by the irony of things, wore a fur coat. She lay in bed.

"I am in great trouble," she whispered. "Please call a policeman. I will tell him about it."

Policeman Walsh of the Poplar street station came. According to the janitress, Mrs. Mason told him she had not eaten in a week. She was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

From tenants it was learned that Mrs. Mason, her husband and three children had been living at the apartment for the last four months. About two weeks ago, so it is said, the husband left, taking the children with him, and did not return.

Fall of build, without food, money or companionship, Mrs. Mason took to her bed a week ago and stayed there. "Attended at residence by Dr. Riklin, Cumberland Street Hospital," reads the police record, "and removed there. Starvation. (Husband ran away some time ago. She lived alone since then.)"

At the hospital it was stated last night that Mrs. Mason would be "all right" in a few days. She is thirty-six years old.

LANE BRYANT'S AIDS DANCE.

The Employees Mutual Benefit Association of Lane Bryant, Inc., dress goods dealers, 21 West Thirty-eighth street, held its annual dinner and dance entertainment in the grand ballroom of the Commodore last night. Five hundred members were present and a varied program was presented by professional entertainers. The officers are Roscoe Wadsworth, president; Joseph M. Flepian, vice-president; George Warren, treasurer, and Jessye Weil, secretary.

ROCKEFELLERS GET TOKEN FROM CHINA

Miss Leung Presents Flag at
Dinner Given for Dr. Charles
K. Edmunds.

One hundred and fifty friends of education in China held a dinner last night at Delmonico's in honor of Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, president of Canton Christian College. Dr. Edmunds, a graduate of the college, several of whom were at the dinner.

Miss M. T. Leung presented a Chinese flag to John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It bore the following hand painted inscription: "Presented to Mr. John D. Rockefeller and his son, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in token of the great service both of them have rendered to the cause of education in China, by Miss M. T. Leung, graduate of Canton Christian College, the first woman to secure an A. B. degree in China, presented in behalf of the womanhood of the Middle Kingdom."

Speakers included John R. Freeman, consulting engineer of the Grand Canal improvement board, who recently made extensive studies of the river and high-water problems of China; Gabriel Hoss, general counsel of the International Motion Picture Association; Ma Soon, special commissioner from Canton; Herbert Parsons, president of the board of trustees of Canton Christian College, and Gerard Swope, president of the International Electric Company.

At the dinner were Dr. and Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Crampton, Mr. and Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley, Major and Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Roger S. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. George Francis Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Howard White, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Anson Phelps Stokes, Donald G. Tewkesbury, Mrs. Simeon Ford, K. S. Fung, the Rev. and Mrs. Hule Kin, Louis Wiley, Mrs. Robert Hare Hutchinson, Miss Waiha Chung, George Chu, Mahlon H. Day, Dr. and Mrs. E. K. Moy, Edwin P. Gay, Miss Susan Yipsang, Hin Wong, Miss Hel Wan Yung, Dr. and Mrs. Robert McVitt McElroy, the Rev. Alexander Baxter, Mrs. Harry E. Edmonds, Mrs. Murray W. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Gates, Mrs. A. C. Holt, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. Mary A. Taft, Miss Lucille Woo, R. M. Olyphant, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Lindsay Russell, Arthur S. Somers and Miss Estelle Whitfield.

CHAMBER DEBATES MORE TAX BURDENS

New York State Commerce
Body Refers Resolutions to
Joint Committee.

Resolutions expressing strong opposition to any proposal for an increase in the burden of Federal taxes were presented to the New York State Chamber of Commerce yesterday by William C. Demorest, acting chairman of its committee on taxation. Having registered its opposition to the Jordan bonus at last month's meeting, the chamber made no direct reference to the bonus yesterday.

The committee recommended the following resolutions for adoption: "1. That in the present condition of the nation's business every effort should be made to curtail governmental expenditures, no avoidable expenses or obligation leading to expenses of any character should be assumed, and no new or additional taxation in any form not compensated by reductions in existing taxes could be justified or borne without serious impairment of the processes of restoration and of the general welfare."

"2. That the present exemption of State and municipal securities from Federal taxation is essential to the preservation of the integrity and independence of the State and local governments in the exercise of their legitimate and natural functions and ought not to be abolished or impaired in any degree."

"3. That any tax on sales of bonds and stocks would interfere seriously with the business of the country and impair the value of securities widely distributed and largely held by insurance and savings institutions and fiduciaries and diminish the efficiency of the industrial system of the American people."

"4. That the recent increase of 25 per cent. in the rate of tax on corporate incomes, which tax now absorbs one-eighth of such incomes, has so augmented the tax burden of industries organized in corporate form that no additional burden could be borne or should be imposed, and a tax in respect of undivided surplus would be dangerous and destructive."

The chamber voted to refer these resolutions to a joint committee of members drawn from its committees on taxation and finance. They will probably be presented for passage at the next regular monthly meeting of the chamber. Mr. Demorest quoted figures showing that in the three years from June 1, 1917, to June 30, 1920, the Federal Government collected nearly \$12,000,000,000 in internal revenue taxes, of which 24.53 per cent. was collected in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachusetts. On this basis two-sevenths of the country's population paid more than half of these taxes.

After listening to a brief speech by George W. Wickersham oralizing the work of the Washington Arms Conference, the chamber passed a resolution urging the adoption by the Senate of the six treaties to which the United States is a party.

Resolutions were passed approving proposed Federal legislation for extending the limitation of immigration to June 30, 1923, for consolidating the Federal investigating agencies and protesting against any reduction in the appropriation for the Department of Commerce.

The chamber also expressed its approval of bills pending at Albany which would repeal the New York State full crew law, establish a central purchasing agency for the State, carry into effect the recommendations of the New York joint legislative committee regarding the Board of Education. Another resolution was passed opposing the Downing bill providing for a State insurance fund.

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General Offices: 130 East 15th St. Branch Offices: 89th St. & B'way, 146th St. & B'way.

Better Home Lighting

The development of scientifically correct lighting fixtures and artistic portable lamps has opened an unlimited field for decorative and comfort possibilities in home lighting. Harmful glares and deep shadows have been eliminated. Coziness and soft restfulness have taken their place.

Your home lighting should provide a source of solid comfort and complete personal satisfaction. If it doesn't, you are allowing the negligible cost of a few changes stand in the way of happiness inspiring contentment.



Our New
Hall Gate Station,
now in operation

From Little Children We Should Learn



BRUSHING THE TEETH

The new method should be brushed as carefully as the outer surface.

By the United States Department and the U. S. Navy.

See the new picture showing correct way to brush teeth in all directions.

We are all little children of larger growth. We can learn much from this extract from a lecture which the writer heard delivered by a young woman teacher, a doctor of dentistry, in a great Dental Infirmary conducted for school children. The class was large, composed of boys and girls from six to sixteen.

Why Be "Fussy" About Children's Teeth

"Now, boys and girls," she asked, "why is it we are so dreadfully 'fussy' about cleaning your teeth?"

"To save our money when we get big!" suggested one boy of twelve.

"Yes, that's one reason—so you will not have to pay out so much money to keep them in order when you grow up. If you have your teeth all fixed up here, and we dismiss you, and you keep them clean—remember that—and you come back here in six months, you will not have to have much done. That's true. Perhaps just a little polishing!"

The children's teeth are fixed up free at this Infirmary, if the parents cannot pay a dentist.

"But tell me some other reason! One thing particularly that you all want but can't have if you don't keep your teeth clean?"

"Good looks!" rang out a small, ambitious voice.

"Yes—that's a whole lot, especially with the girls. All girls like to be good looking. What else?"

"To keep from having tooth-ache!"

Where Good Health Enters

"That's good, too! But there's something else. Some of you boys are baseball players—what is it you have got to have to be a good ball-player?"

"Good health!" shouted a boy.

"Fine! That's the thing! Good health! If you haven't good health, you haven't much. Now, you boy that answered correctly, write that on the blackboard—'GOOD HEALTH.' Now write under that, 'CLEAN TEETH.' That's the motto of this place! That's the first thing, isn't it boys? And all the other things will come from good health."

"Now, why can't you have good health if you don't keep your teeth clean?"

A boy's voice: "Bad teeth are poisonous!"

Another boy: "When the teeth are decayed, the germs gather!"

Shows Them How Bacteria Breed

"You have the right idea, son—you're on the right track! When you eat a lot of food—a nice breakfast—you leave part of the breakfast on your teeth. Many people do. What's going to happen to breakfast left on the teeth. It's going to sour, isn't it?"

"Yes mam!"

"You remember how hot it was last September, when we closed the schools?"

A boy's voice: "Ninety!"

Another voice: "More than ninety!"

"Yes, it was very near 100. It was 98, I remember."

Do you know how hot the inside of your mouth is—how hot the blood is?"

"Ninety-eight and six-tenths!" came from an unusually bright boy.

"That's exactly right, son. You have been studying your physiology. Just as hot as it was last September when the milk soured when mother left it on the step."

"Now, what's going to happen to breakfast left on your teeth?"

"It'll sour!"

What Attacks the Enamel?

"Yes, it's going to sour. It's probably soured now! When it sours, it forms an acid—and what does acid do first? What's outside, on the teeth?"

"Enamel!"

"Right. And that acid dissolves the enamel. You know what saliva is? You call it by an ugly word. Some of you call it 'spit,' but saliva is the correct word."

"Now, saliva is wet, and the mouth is hot, and heat and moisture produce a place for germs to grow. And they will grow, right there in your mouth—germs that are the cause of sickness—so what must you do?"

"Brush our teeth!"

"Correct! And how often?"

"After breakfast, after dinner, and before we go to bed?"

"Right! And if you can get the money from mother—if she can afford to let you have it—get a dental cream that will kill most of these germs and help to wash them away!"

Does this catechism of children—this simple method of explaining about the acid that dissolves the enamel, and the germs which decay the teeth, teach you something you have overlooked?

Only Efficient Germicidal Dental Cream

The lecturer, in her public capacity, couldn't say to these children that Kolynos was the dental cream to buy. But her description fits it as it does no other dentifrice.

And she uses Kolynos, herself!

Kolynos is the only efficient germicidal dentifrice, counteracting the acidity, destroying great quantities of the germs, and dissolving and washing away the viscous film and fatty substances which adhere to the teeth.

It keeps the whole mouth clean.

We have on file in our New Haven laboratories personal applications from over 47,000 American Dentists and 74,000 American Physicians for Kolynos to distribute among their patients

The Prudential in 1921

Paid-for business (issued, revived and increased) **\$1,139,784,232**

Over \$107,000,000 greater than in 1920. The Prudential's best previous year—an achievement testifying to the constantly increasing confidence of the public in The Prudential.

Total insurance in force **\$5,668,080,870**

Including an increase of over \$572,000,000 made during 1921.

Number of policies in force **22,143,233**

Representing insurance on one out of every eight persons in the United States and Canada.

Number of death claims paid since organization **3,191,139**

Including 175,623 claims paid in 1921, at the rate of 585 for each business day.

Paid policyholders in 1921 **\$68,970,512**

Total paid policyholders since organization, plus amount held for their security, now exceeds **\$1,538,342,000.**

Dividends paid policyholders in 1921 **\$16,537,822**

Since mutualization became effective in 1916, policyholders whose contracts contained no provision for dividends have received \$27,000,000 in dividends, which would not have been paid under the Company's previous practice.

Reserves, held to protect policy contracts **\$717,824,358**

Held for policy dividends, payable after 1921 **20,752,077**

Other liabilities **17,680,126**

Surplus, including capital stock **33,251,662**

Assets **\$789,508,223**

The savings of Prudential policyholders, securely held and busily working in loans upon homes, farms, schools, railroads and other industries, as well as in municipal, state and government securities.

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